

FORTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING
OCTOBER 26, 1899.

Charity Should Do Five Things:

1. Act upon knowledge acquired by intelligent investigation.
2. Relieve worthy need promptly, adequately and kindly.
3. Prevent unwise alms to the unworthy.
4. Raise into independence every needy person where it is possible.
5. Make sure that no children grow up to be paupers.

LAWRENCE, MASS.,
JAMES WARD, JR., PRINT,
1899.

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

W. E. PARKER, President.

J. E. VARNEY, Treasurer.

CLARK CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE, 206 ESSEX ST.,

Hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.

Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 12, 1899.

Recipients of the Fortieth Annual Report of the Lawrence City Mission may like to know what are the special needs of the Mission. They are as follows:

1. MONEY to use in the relief work, for food, fuel, clothing, transportation, medicine, etc.
2. GARMENTS of all kinds, especially for children, underclothing as well as outside garments.
3. SHOES, the newer the better.
4. BEDDING, particularly comforters and spreads.

Articles may be sent to the office, or they will be called for anywhere in the city if notice is given at the office.

Persons who wish to make the Mission their agent in bestowing CHRISTMAS CHEER are requested to notify the Secretary if possible some days before Christmas in order that he may be able to plan his distribution carefully and intelligently.

CLARK CARTER, Secretary.

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LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

ORGANIZED, - - - - - MARCH 1859.

INCORPORATED, - - - - - JUNE 1876.

<i>President,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	FREDERICK E. CLARKE.*
<i>Treasurer,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	JUSTIN E. VARNEY.
<i>Auditor,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	HORATIO G. HERRICK.
<i>Secretary,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	CLARK CARTER.

MEMBERS FOR 1899-1900.

ALDRED, JOHN	MARBLE, REV. WM. H.
AMORY, REV. A. H.	MCALPINE, WM. T.
ANDREWS, RUFUS	MCDUFFIE, FREDERICK
BARLOW, RICHARD R.	MCVEY, REV. HUGH G.
BARREL, WILLIAM A.	MANK, REV. H. G.
BEACH, LARANDUS	MILLIKEN, JAMES I.
BELL, CHARLES U.	MOOERS, ELIJAH M.
BEVINGTON, THOS.	MOSES, KIRKE W.
BRUCE, A. B.	MUELLER, REV. GEORGE C.
BRUCKMAN, HERMAN	OXNARD, REV. H. E.
BUZZELL, JONATHAN Y.	PAGE, REV. F. H.
CLARKE, FREDERICK E.	PARKER, WALTER E.
COUCH, HENRY J.	PARSHLEY, REV. JOHN H.
CURL, REV. GEORGE M.	PORTER, FRANK L.
FARNSWORTH, REV. C. H.	REDFORD, ROBERT
FARR, FRANKLIN	ROGERS, REV. F. G.
FORSYTH, JOHN	SELDEN, GEORGE L.
GIBBS, REV. WILLIAM E.	SHARPE, ANDREW
HALL, GEORGE W.	SHATTUCK, JOSEPH
HARTSHORNE, W. D.	SHERMAN, FRANK A.
HEDGE, FREDERICK H.	SILSBEE, FRANCIS H.
HERRICK HORATIO G.	SMERDON, JAMES
HINCHCLIFFE, W. J.	SMITH, GEORGE A.
HOOD, GILBERT E.	STONE, ANDREW C.
HORNE, J. H.	TULLER, REV. E. P.
HUMPHRIES, C. J. R.	TWORT, REV. W. J.
KIDDER, DR. J. H.	VARNEY, JUSTIN E.
KUNHARDT, GEORGE E.	WOLCOTT, REV. W. E.
LAMPREY, A. A.	WOOD, REV. HENRY
LITTLEFIELD, CHARLES H.	WYLDE, HARRY
	YOUNG, REV. GEORGE H.

*Died November 7. Walter E. Parker elected president, and James I. Milliken vice-president, November 13, 1899.

Office: 206 ESSEX STREET. Hours: 9 to 10 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The fortieth annual meeting of the Lawrence City Mission was held October 26, 1899.

The following officers were elected :—

<i>President,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	FREDERICK E. CLARKE.
<i>Secretary,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	CLARK CARTER.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	-	-	-	-	.	JUSTIN E. VARNEY.
<i>Auditor,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	HORATIO G. HERRICK.

The Secretary's report was adopted as the report of the Mission, and 400 copies ordered to be printed.

The following gentlemen were elected to membership in the Mission :—

The Rev. Messrs. Herbert G. Mank, George C. Mueller, Frederick C. Rogers and William J. Twort.

Suddenly in the early morning hours of November 7, the President of the Lawrence City Mission, Mr. Frederick E. Clarke, died at his residence on East Haverhill street. On the afternoon of the same day the Secretary sent out notices of a special meeting "to take such action as is appropriate and necessary in view of the event."

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Nov. 8 the members of the Mission met and adopted the following minute :—

For twenty-six years Mr. Frederick E. Clarke has been a member of the Lawrence City Mission, for the past year as its president; and less than two weeks ago he was re-elected to that office for the year to come. His virtues as a citizen, his success as a business man, his energy, strength and honesty in public and private affairs are already appropriately commemorated by other organizations and fraternities of which he was a member. It remains for his fellow members in the Mission to record their appreciation of his worth as a friend to the disheartened and destitute.

The people who worked in his mills were known to him by name and he was ever a sympathetic friend to them in times of sorrow or need; in his neighbors who were less fortunate or successful than himself he took a fraternal interest; and in organized effort to meet the problems of poverty and crime he was an earnest and intelligent adviser. By his sudden death the Mission loses a generous contributor to its treasury and a wise counsellor in its meetings.

In adopting this minute we express our desire that it be spread upon our records and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

Messrs. Gilbert E. Hood, Justin E. Varney and Clark Carter were appointed to represent the Mission at the funeral.

At a special meeting of the Lawrence City Mission held Nov. 13, 1899, Mr. Walter E. Parker was unanimously elected to the office of President. The office of Vice-President was created, and Mr. James I. Milliken unanimously elected to that position.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RELIEF FUND.

Balance, October 1, 1898,	-	-	-	-		\$ 6 13
First Baptist Church,	-	-	-	-	\$ 13 38	
Second Baptist Church,	-	-	-	-	30 00	
Lawrence Street Congregational Church,	-				53 43	
South Congregational Church,	-	-	-		18 55	
Boys' Brigade of the South Congregational Church,	-	-	-	-	5 00	
Trinity Congregational Church,	-	-			104 42	
Trinity Sunday School,	-	-	-		24 50	
United Congregational Church,	-	-	-		5 00	
St. John's Episcopal Church,	-	-	-		7 75	
Grace Episcopal Church,	-	-	-	-	70 00	
First Methodist Church,	-	-	-		80 95	
German Presbyterian Church,	-	-	-		15 00	
First Unitarian Society,	-	-	-	-	113 00	
First Universalist Society,	-	-	-		125 00	
South Church, Andover,	-	-	-	-	33 51	
						699 49
Mrs. M. A. Plummer,	-	-	-	-	50 00	
Walter E. Parker,	-	-	-	-	25 00	
Hiram F. Mills,	-	-	-	-	20 00	
James H. Eaton,	-	-	-	-	15 00	
Edmund S. Clark	-	-	-	-	10 00	
Mrs. R. M. Cross,	-	-	-	-	10 00	
Miss Emma E. Fallon,	-	-	-	-	10 00	
Harry Wylde,	-	-	-	-	10 00	
						\$150 00
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	-	-	-		\$150 00	\$705 62

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$150 00	\$705 62
W. D. Currier, - - - - -	10 00	
George Owen - - - - -	10 00	
Briggs & Allen Manufacturing Co., -	10 00	
F. L. Porter, - - - - -	10 00	
Mrs. James H. Eaton, - - - - -	10 00	
J. I. Milliken, - - - - -	10 00	
A. E. Mack, - - - - -	5 00	
Kirke W. Moses, - - - - -	5 00	
George L. Selden, - - - - -	5 00	
Miss Ordway, - - - - -	5 00	
Miss Clara F. Prescott, - - - - -	5 00	
Edward P. Kimball, - - - - -	5 00	
Mrs. J. F. Kimball, - - - - -	5 00	
J. D. Morrison, - - - - -	3 00	
"Widow's Mite" - - - - -	3 00	
Thanksgiving, - - - - -	2 00	
Mrs. Mary A. Wood, - - - - -	2 00	
Christmas Gift, - - - - -	2 00	
A. D. Marble, - - - - -	2 00	
Miss Osgood, - - - - -	2 00	
H. J. F. - - - - -	1 00	
C. O. Andrews, - - - - -	1 00	
George H. Hadley, - - - - -	1 00	
George Lord & Son, discount, - -	1 40	
Mrs. Oscar Young, - - - - -	50	
N. E. Wood, discount - - - - -	50	
		266 40

FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

William Blick - - - - -	215 00
A. H. Davenport, - - - - -	125 00
Arlington Mills Relief Society, -	114 25

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$454 25	\$972 02
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LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

7

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$687 28
W. L. Taylor - - - - -	1 00
Mrs. Kincaid, - - - - -	50
	<hr/>
	\$688 78
Returned by Beneficiaries, - - -	221 75
Dividend of Arlington Co-operative Association, - - -	19 17
Services of Visiting Nurse - - -	18 51
Balance of Cyclone Relief Fund, - -	10 00
Sale of Junk - - - - -	20
	<hr/>
	\$1930 43
Paid Secretary for use in relief work, - -	1924 30
	<hr/>
Balance, September 30, 1899,	6 13

SALARY FUND.

Balance, October 1st, 1898, - - - -	\$625 29
Pacific Mills, - - - - -	\$375 00
Everett Mills, - - - - -	120 00
Pemberton Company, - - - - -	67 50
Essex Company, - - - - -	75 00
Atlantic Mills, - - - - -	150 00
Arlington Mills, - - - - -	300 00
George E. Kunhardt - - - - -	25 00
Lawrence Gas Company, - - - - -	75 00
Farewell Bleachery, - - - - -	25 00
Washington Mills, - - - - -	145 00
	<hr/>
	\$1357 50
	<hr/>
	\$1982 79
Paid Salary of Secretary, - - - - -	1400 00
	<hr/>
Balance, Sept. 30, 1899.	\$582 79

OCTOBER 27, 1899.

I have this day examined the accounts of Justin E. Varney, treasurer of Lawrence City Mission and all vouchers for money paid, and find the same correct.

H. G. HERRICK, *Auditor.*

FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

An experience of forty years in administering charitable relief enables the Lawrence City Mission to speak with assurance concerning the blessedness of both receiving and giving. That it is blessed to receive the Secretary experiences when some gift is presented him to use in relieving want at just the moment when that gift is most appropriate. That the words of our Lord Jesus are true, and that "it is more blessed to give than to receive" he also realizes when he has the privilege of conveying timely relief to the needy soul or the destitute house. He also has almost daily observation of the faces of those who receive the benefits of the Mission and of those who bring their gifts to aid its charitable work. Often he sees a mother's face light up with restful satisfaction as he provides for her children the garments which will make them more comfortable or more fit to appear at school. But no face ever shines with tender gratification like that of the woman who brings the treasured clothing of her dead child and leaves it to be given to some other woman's child. At Christmas time the Mission often gladdens the hearts of little

folks by appropriate gifts. But not one of the recipients, however pleased, has ever looked so happy as certain other children who have brought in their own contribution to the Mission's funds or stores.

But forty years have not gone by without showing the other side of the shield. There is receiving that is not blessed: and there is giving which leaves no satisfaction. To have received a grudging gift from an unloving hand degrades the recipient; and to have given from wrong motives or in an improper manner is a curse to the giver.

We sometimes think that the world is divided into two classes of people: those who can give, and those who must receive. But the fact is that every one of us has to be a recipient of favor and ought to be a giver of gifts. The vicissitudes of social life may make some less dependent than others, and may make it possible for some to give more freely than others. But there is no one so independent or prosperous as never to need a neighbor's kindly aid; and there is no one so dependent and forlorn as to be free from the obligation to give with no expectation of reward.

How to give and how to receive are lessons which all should learn. It may not be inappropriate to let this report be a suggestion of the true methods of giving and receiving.

I. HOW TO GIVE.

1. To give without *love* is certainly not Christlike. He commands us to love our neighbors, even though they be our enemies. When a ragged stranger comes to

our door we are tempted by feelings of aversion and mistrust to send him away unblest; or, fearful of failing to entertain the angel which may be hidden under the stranger's rags and dirt, we coldly hand out a dole of food or clothing and send him away still unblest. The bitter consciousness of a lost opportunity reminds us that we have not given a cup of cold water even in the name of a disciple. Before we can give blessedly we must sit at our Savior's feet and learn how to love our neighbor.

2. The trouble in dealing with strangers is our lack of knowledge. If there were some way of giving *intelligently* we could give much more comfortably. Our frequent failures ought to have taught us the importance of investigation. But investigation takes time and care. Then we ought to get someone else to investigate. The Lawrence City Mission employs its Secretary to do this work in our local community. He is always ready to look carefully into any case of reported need, to meet the immediate necessity promptly and to communicate the results to the person requesting the investigation. One day last summer a young lady found a man exhausted by sickness lying on the sidewalk. With the aid of an officer she secured a hack and had the man taken to his home. She at once reported what she had done at this office, and within an hour had learned the true condition of the invalid and the needs of his home. A few days ago a lady-like appearing young woman called on one of our pastors with a touching story of the destitution of herself and a younger sister and brother and the need of money immediately to get an afternoon boat in Boston

for St. John. The pastor sent her to our Secretary, who learned in a few minutes conversation that she was an adventuress trying to live on the charity of unsuspecting philanthropists. He declined to aid her except by introducing her to the clerk of the Overseers of the Poor. He later learned that he had not unjustly suspected her character, when, on inquiry for her at the address she had given as her stopping place, he was told that no such person had been there, and when she did not return to the office at the time appointed, to learn the result of his inquiries. She prevented our meeting her needs intelligently by withholding intelligence.

3. Had this woman's story been true, and had she co-operated with us in discovering its truth, we could not have been satisfied with less than *adequately* giving for her needs. We might not have been able to start her on her journey to St. John that day, as she requested; in fact, we could not have done that, because the boat had sailed from Boston at 9 o'clock in the morning; but we would have provided for her and hers until she was self-supporting here, or until the wisest plan of sending her home had been devised. This is just what was recently done for a colored woman who, having been deserted by her husband, came to inquire for a situation where she could earn a living for herself and her crippled child of four years. It was evident at once that she would have no difficulty in supporting both herself and her boy if he could be cured of his inability to walk. In a few days, by co-operating with similar agencies in Boston, we had arranged, with very little expense to the Mission,

that the boy should be operated on at the Children's Hospital, while the mother would be earning good wages at service in a family near by. This woman's perfect frankness and good sense made it possible for us to do what we always ought to do—render *adequate* relief.

4. But even the giving which is loving, intelligent and adequate will fail to bless if it is not also *unostentatious*. The alms which are conspicuously given are commended neither on earth nor in heaven. If we put our cast-off garments on our neighbors, and then point them out in public as what we have worn, we chill the grace of charity in our own hearts and we freeze the souls of our neighbors. To make the recipient of any gift a public gazing-stock is an unwarrantable insult to his self respect. How often did our Lord Jesus send the recipient of His healing power away into seclusion, so that whenever the blindness, deformity or leprosy should have been cured, the beneficiary might have the pleasure of returning to give voluntary thanks. But to some people there is such a luxury in giving that they utterly forget the rights or preferences of those to whom they give. They throw pennies from Pullman car windows to little negroes who gather about a tourists' train waiting near some southern city, or they advertise a donation of Christmas food or clothing, doing their alms to be seen of men. They have their reward, and part of it is the training of a generation of beggars. Every cent put into the cap of the cripple or the blind man on the street side, or presented to the begging child, and every unearned dime bestowed on a stranger as contribution toward an imaginary

night's lodging, as well as every lunch given to a tramp at the door, helps to make a life of lazy beggary easier, is a discouragement to honest toil and a curse to society. Only such giving as fosters mutual respect between the giver and the receiver can make it "more blessed to give than to receive."

If these duties and obligations ought to govern our giving, are there not corresponding duties and obligations binding our receiving? Can receiving be a blessed experience unless it bears the approval of a good conscience and a wise judgement? Then let us consider the second question:

II. HOW TO RECEIVE.

In order that we may study it practically and with sympathy let us ask what principles should govern our own action if we, by any change of circumstances, had become what are called "objects of charity." We omit the consideration of all that giving and receiving which is a part of the everyday life of every person, the loving interchange of favors in the home, the polite offering and accepting of civilities in social life, and the exchange of courtesies in business. Love, mutual respect and sincerity are universally recognized as essential to the value of these acts. But as there is a professionalism to be avoided in bestowing charity, so there are mistakes to be avoided if we are in need of charity.

1. In order to avoid these mistakes we need, first of all, to receive, even as we ought to give, in *love*. Right here we encounter one of the most common and dangerous errors in all human experience. The moment

we are in want we are tempted to be sensitive and suspicious. Our need seems to put us in a class by ourselves, inferior to that of the people who might supply our need. Therefore, we suspect that they will be unwilling to do us a favor: and we try to make excuse for being in need; or else we undertake to hide ourselves among strangers. Instead of telling our friends of our troubles, we pour them into the ears of people unknown to us. But if we do not turn to our own family for comfort; if we avoid our own church and pastor when poverty overtakes us; if, when we must ask assistance, we pass by friends and make application to those who have not known us in our days of prosperity, are we not selfish and unloving? And if we yield to the further temptation to misrepresent our real situation, and so to color the facts as to put blame on our friends, are we not further guilty of cultivating a false pride? The little child instinctively flees for comfort to his mother—the person in all the world whom he loves best. This is one particular in which our Lord Jesus desires us to become like little children. Then we shall take our needs first of all to the fountain of divine Love, and among men we shall turn to the person whom we most truly love. The friend whom we would help, were conditions reversed, is the one to whom to tell our trial. That friend will find a way out of difficulty. That friend will introduce us to the physician, the lawyer, the employer or the relief organization best adapted to meet our emergency. Our love for our friend, which brings us to confide in him, will quicken his love to an effective effort in our behalf.

2. These considerations prepare the way for the second factor in blessed receiving. It is identical with an essential element in blessed giving. We should receive *intelligently*. In so simple a matter as asking the road to our proposed destination, we must make our destination clear to the thought of the person whom we question, and we must receive an answer into an attentive mind. If we desire to know the way out of a misfortune into which we have blundered we have first to tell frankly what our condition is, and then carefully follow the steps prescribed for leaving it behind. No physician can cure if he has been deceived by an incorrect statement of symptoms, or if his remedies are not taken as ordered. But just as a skilled physician insists on other evidence than his patient's description of feelings, and himself counts the pulse, marks the temperature and observes the tongue and the eye, so the agent of a charitable society may make an investigation, independent of an applicant's verbal statement. We need not be offended at this. If we are sincere in our application we will welcome the fullest examination of our real wants. The more clearly our condition is understood the more thorough and satisfactory will be the remedy offered.

3. In the third place, if giving out ought to be adequate, receiving should be *economical*. Wastefulness or extravagance in the use of what is given is dishonest. It would not have been given had it not been thought to be needed. Having been received it should be used without wastefulness. When we waste or destroy a gift we really defraud some neighbor. What

we are wasting might save him from suffering. More than this, the gift which we use carelessly was very likely the result of toil and self-denial. We need to be mindful of the love and tenderness which accompany many of the donations to charitable societies. Little children, widows, hardworking men, make their contributions so that people worse off than themselves may be helped over their hard times, and we receive of their bounty. We must not waste.

4. Finally, if we do ask aid with love, make our application intelligently, and use what we receive economically, we are the more likely to receive with *self-respect*. The man who tells a fictitious story to touch the heart of a possible benefactor is as dishonest as a pickpocket. To take advantage of a brother's ignorance is as wrong as to profit by his fears. Begging vagrants are properly classed by the law with thieves and highwaymen, and are justly committed by the courts to serve sentence in their company.

If therefore the time ever comes that we are in need, we will seek the sympathy of a friend whom we love; we will give him our fullest confidence and court his most careful investigation so that he may act intelligently; as we hope that he will provide adequate relief, we will use his gifts sparingly; and as we desire him to respect us in spite of our circumstances, we will say no word and do no act which will deprive us of our own self-respect.

With these lessons from the forty years' experience of the Lawrence City Mission, its annual report to its patrons and its beneficiaries is respectfully submitted. If ideal giving and receiving are attained in but few instances as yet, it is the more important that a Christian community should honor the ideal by striving to reach it.

17

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

ARTICLE I. NAME.

The name of this Association shall be the "LAWRENCE CITY MISSION."

ARTICLE II. LOCATION.

This Association shall be established and located at Lawrence, in the County of Essex, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ARTICLE III. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Association is the management and direction of such of the public charities of the City of Lawrence as may be entrusted to it, together with a general philanthropic and moral work.

BY-LAWS.

FIRST—MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the Lawrence City Mission shall be held at such time and place in the month of October, each year, as the City Missionary shall appoint; and notice thereof shall be sent by mail at least three days before.

SECOND—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings may be called at any time by the City Missionary, notice thereof being given in the same manner as the regular meetings.

THIRD—OFFICERS.

The officers shall be President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor. The City Missionary shall be *ex-officio* Secretary.

FOURTH—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The duties of the officers shall be such as usually pertain to their positions, and such as the society may impose upon them.

FIFTH—TERM OF OFFICE.

The officers shall hold office for the term of one year, and until their successors are appointed.

SIXTH—MEMBERS.

New members may be admitted by vote at any regular or special meeting. Membership shall be terminated by removal from the city.

SEVENTH—ALTERATIONS.

These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the corporation regularly called, notice of the proposed alterations being given in the call for said meeting.

APPENDIX A.

Report of the office work of the Lawrence City Mission from October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899.

Total calls at the office	3231
Applications for relief,	1804
Applications for work,	274
Calls for consultation or advice,	1153
Temporary work found,	69
Permanent work found	7
Garments given away,	987
Yards of cloth given,	688
Pairs of shoes given,	294
Hats given,	77
Orders for provisions given,	526
Orders for coal,	132
Orders for wood,	44
Orders for medicine,	58
Rent paid,	25
Transportation provided,	47
Aided to enter institutions,	5

Calls made by the Secretary,	868
Letters and Postals written,	754
Mission funds expended in relief,	\$1690.24
Mission funds loaned,	164.10
Pemberton Relief Fund expended,	480.00
Printing, stationery, and office expenses,	100.91

APPENDIX B.

Report of new cases presented for consideration at the office of the Lawrence City Mission during the year from October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899.

NATIVITY.	
United States (white),	43.
United States (colored)	2.
British American,9.
English,	20.5
French,5
German,	4.5
Italian,	1.
Irish,	12.5
Polish or Russian,	1.5
Scandinavian,	1.5
Scotch,	4.
Spanish,	1.
Other Countries,	1.

Total,

102

EDUCATION.	
Can read and write,	78
Can neither read nor write,	24

MARTIAL STATE.	
Married couples,	60
Widows,	12
Deserted Wives,	13
Single Women,	8

Deserted husbands and widowers,	3
Single men,	5
Orphaned or abandoned children,	0
Divorced or separated (legally),	1

CHIEF CAUSE OF NEED.

Abandonment of children by parents,	0
Accident,	3
Imprisonment of bread winner,	3
Insanity,	1
Insufficient earnings,	4
Intemperance,	6
Lack of employment,	27
No male support,	12
Neglect by relatives,	2
Physical defects,	2
Roving disposition,	1
Shiftlessness or inefficiency,	1
Sickness and old age,	25

DECISIONS.

Should have continuous relief,	10
Should have temporary relief,	73
Needing work rather than relief,	18
Should have indoor relief,	1
Should have transportation from city,	5
Should be disciplined,	0
Not requiring aid,	15

APPENDIX C.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF WORK OF VISITING NURSE.

	Cases Visited.	Calls Made.	Patients Died.	Removed to Hospital.
1898				
October,	15	80	0	1
November,	18	118	1	1
December,	8	76	0	0
1899				
January,	13	73	1	0
February,	19	79	0	2

March,	18	100	1	1
April,	17	100	0	0
May,	18	102	0	2
June,	9	87	0	1
July,	12	81	0	3
August,	9	49	0	2
September,	14	88	0	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	170	1033	3	15
Less recurrent cases,	61			
	<hr/>			
	109			

APPENDIX D.

Articles loaned by Visiting Nurse between October 1, 1898 and September 30, 1899.

Baby outfits,	9	Night dresses,	6
Basins,	1	Pillows,	1
Bed pans,	2	Pillow slips,	8
Bedstead and springs	2	Rubber bandage,	1
Blankets,	2	Sheets,	12
Comforters,	4	Under Vests,	3
Cot-bed,	1	Wheel chairs,	2
Mattresses,	4	Wrappers,	2

“Intelligent giving and intelligent withholding are alike true charity.”

“The charity which is almost effectual is that which is the most practical.”

“That charity is bad which takes from independence its proper pride, from mendicancy its salutary shame.”

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the LAWRENCE CITY MISSION, in the City of Lawrence, Massachusetts, the sum of _____
for the purpose of the Mission, and for which the receipt of the Treasurer, for the time being, shall be a sufficient discharge.